

Message from SCAA

We wish to thank all who have supported us this past year. The school program is doing well. Many of our schools have come back saying that they missed our hands-on approach for learning in the Colonial Life & Native Life programs. Thank you for coming back year after year.

SCAA Board and Staff.

New York Archaeology - Update on the Unmarked Burial Site Protection Bill & the Montaukett Indian Nation Recognition Bill - June 20, 2022

Status Update on New York Unmarked Burial Site Protection Act (NYS S5701) and Montaukett Indian Nation Recognition Act (NYS S6889)

From the President, Carol S. Weed:

Many of our members, and others, have been tracking the status of two New York State legislative actions. These are the Unmarked Burial Site Protection bill and the Montaukett Indian Nation Recognition bill. NYAC's spring Newsletter went to press the week of May 30th just at the status of both bills changed. Because of their importance, I asked that this special note be sent to membership. The note has been reviewed by the NYAC Board.

As some of you know, NYAC has reviewed earlier Unmarked Burial Site Protection versions since at least 2019 and has provided comment on them. On June 1 and 2, 2022, NYAC members reported to Doug Perrelli and me that a final version of the bill had passed both the New York State Assembly and the Senate. The bill was being advanced to the governor's Office. The link to the final bill follows.

<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/S5701>

The final bill is unchanged from versions NYAC reviewed in 2021. It still contains some items which NYAC members had highlighted in their reviews. I encourage all of our members to read this final version of the bill and let the Governor's Office know if you do or do not support its passage.

On June 2, Allison McGovern reported that Bill S6889 supporting state recognition of the Montaukett Indian Nations has passed the NY Assembly and Senate. The bill also has been sent to the Governor's Office for signing. The link to the bill follows.

<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/S6889>

(From New York Archaeology)

Rare Native American Pipe Missing from the Southold Indian Museum

Scott F. Kostiw

A museum official has confirmed that a rare Native American pipe is missing from the Southold Indian Museum collection. The date the pipe went missing from their collection can't be confirmed, but it may have been years and possibly more than a decade ago. The only known photograph of the pipe (fig. 1) is in a small booklet by Bailey (1956). The pipe has Nathaniel Booth's name on it along with his catalog number. Booth collected Native American artifacts on eastern Long Island throughout his life. His collection was donated to the Southold Indian Museum. The pipe was found in Southold, probably by Booth.



The pipe is broken and the stem section was not recovered when it was found. The bowl part of the pipe shows an image of what appears to be an ibis or some other type of long billed bird. The image also shows the upper part of two long, stalked legs and a fairly rotund body. The bird is shown on a stamped vertical linear background with minute triangles. The pipe is probably in the range of 500 to 800 years old (1200 A.D. to 1500 A.D). (Figure 1 on left)

The image leads to some interesting questions. The range of ibis and similar birds is further south. Did some type of long billed bird fly far off course and subsequently inspire a



(Figure 2 above)

Native American on Long Island to inscribe its image? Was the pipe created further south and then traded north?

Did some Native Americans migrate north bringing the pipe with them? I believe the pipe is a local creation. If the pipe were available for study I might be able to determine its origin by examining the type of clay that was used.

Native American pipes with images are extremely rare. I am aware of only one other example from the northeast with an animal image, which has an image of a deer on a fine pointelle background (fig. 2). It was recovered in New Jersey and illustrated by Philhower (1934). Pipes with human faces are also rare but occur more often than images of animals.

Is the pipe borrowed for study and now in another collection? Did the borrower forget to return it? Is the pipe stolen? If the pipe should appear on the internet for sale, you should immediately call the Southold Police Department.

References:

- Bailey, Paul
1956 The Thirteen Tribes of Long Island
The Long Island Forum, Amityville
- Philhower, Charles
1934 Indian Pipes and the Use of Tobacco in New Jersey
The Archaeological Society of New Jersey, leaflet
number 3.

The Truth About Long Island Indian Paint Stones

Scott F. Kostiw

What are often referred to as Indian paint stones or pots occur widely across Long Island. These small bowl or cup shaped stones appear to have been used and possibly shaped by Native Americans for the purpose of holding paint. The interiors of these stones often contain residues of what appears to have been unused paint. In fact, if you wet the interior of one and rub it with your finger an orange-red colored pigment will be produced.

I am not going to describe the chemical properties or the geological components of these rocks. Let it suffice to say that they are rich with iron. When wet, an iron-rich stain is produced. The stain or “paint” can then be applied to various parts of the body. The cupped shaped stones have a somewhat even and prolific distribution across Long Island. They occur on archaeological living sites of Native Americans in the same distributional amount as found naturally in the environment.

This means the cupped-shaped stones were not collected and used by Native Americans. They have never been found in any Native American shell middens. Other types of artifacts such as stone arrowheads and knives are commonly found within shell middens.

People seem to immediately associate these interesting rocks with Native Americans. Those who have never studied Long Island Native Americans commonly attribute the stones to a Native American origin.

The Struggle for Long Island: Archaeologists & Historians Search for Long Island’s Revolutionary War Battlefields

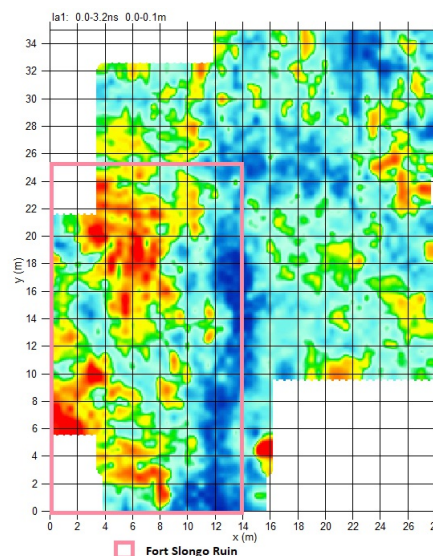
The Atlantic Loyalist Connections, June 5, 2019

On April 15, 2019, archaeologists from The LAMAR Institute began a month-long search for three significant American Revolutionary War battlefields on Long Island, New York. The project, entitled, “The Struggle for Long Island: Expanding Revolutionary War Studies in New York” examines military sites occupied by Loyalists including the stronghold of Fort Slongo; Setauket, which was a fortified church; and the fort and Loyalist headquarters known as Fort Franklin/Lloyd’s

Neck. Patriot attacks on the three forts resulted in a Patriot victory at Fort Slongo. Patriots retreated at the other two, including Fort Franklin where Patriots were joined by French allies. This project seeks to locate and delineate the three battlefields and to interpret the findings, advancing our understanding of Long Island’s important role in the American Revolution. Work was funded by a \$60,000 American Battlefield Protection Program grant from the National Park Service and \$5200 in contributions from the LAMAR Institute.

After the American defeat at the Battle of Long Island in 1776, Long Island became an important supply resource for the British army in New York City and a defensive front line to the American Forces in New England. The Island supplied forage to an army of thirty thousand or more troops that were encamped within the New York region. Forage collection on the Island was transferred to its shores and loaded on ships bound for New York City. British and Loyalist troops established a network of fortifications across the length of the island to defend these points of forage collection and to act as armed supply bases against rebel attack from the Long Island Sound.

Fortifications were established on high points of land and provided access to waterways and major roadways. On Long Island, the hilly landscape of the north shore combined with its natural water inlets and harbors off the sound made this prime landscape for establishing the greatest number of British posts. There were more than a dozen places on Long Island where military defenses were constructed. These defended positions created ongoing contention between the two opposing armies across the Long Island Sound resulting in several military engagements. The battles themselves became flashpoints in the struggle for the Island, a somewhat civil war between Americans; those loyal to the crown were pitted against their Patriot brethren (many of whom were former inhabitants of Long Island). The three battlefields selected for the battlefield study were all fortified Loyalist garrisons located on the north shore of Long Island.



Ground Penetrating Radar mapping of fortifications outlines and potential buildings at Fort Slongo (image by the Lamar Institute)

The project initially included extensive historical research at facilities on the Eastern Seaboard. Field investigations included Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys and systematic controlled metal detection surveys. Through the use of metal detectors, field researchers were able to find lead musket balls, jacket buttons and accouterments that helped to possibly tell them which troops were involved in the battles. The survey also gives potential evidence of how many people were possibly engaged in the



Metallic crown motif artifact found by metal detecting at Setauket, Possibly a Loyalist accoutrement (image Lamar Inst.)

conflicts. Ground Penetrating Radar surveys completed at the sites give deep underground mapping of the features. This aids in delineating underground structures such as fortification works and buildings formerly on the battlefields. The field work is planned to be followed up by laboratory analysis and future public presentations in the Long Island region. Resulting interpretation is also planned to be documented in a report available to the public on the LAMAR

Institute's website by September 2020.

David M. Griffin is the author of the book 'Lost British Forts of Long Island' by The History Press, 2017. During his research for his collaboration on the Struggle for Long Island Project, he made a visit to The Loyalist Collection in 2018. (Article from the *The Atlantic Loyalist Connections*, June 5, 2019)

Note: This material is based upon work assisted by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior.

BLYDENBURGH FALL FESTIVAL 2021

We wish to thank all who participated and especially those who came to our SCAA Fall Festival on Saturday October 9th, 2021. SCAA brought back its Annual Festival. After a hiatus of several years the festivals have returned.

This year featured a variety of local crafts people and artisans and vendors as well as local musical talent and food.



Show casing the rich history of Long Island was the Suffolk County Archaeological Association. Using the beautiful grounds and historic buildings at Blydenburgh County Park in Smithtown, NY. SCAA staff and volunteers demonstrated some of their education programs offered to Long Island schools and the public. Diane Fish, Tom Hicks, demonstrated Colonial Carpentry techniques in the carpenter shop.

Visitors were able to use authentic colonial tools under her watchful eye while she shared vast knowledge of colonial life. Laurie Billadello, staff Archaeologist was on hand with a table full of artifacts that were found over the years by SCAA staff and students during excavations on site.

Deanna Nelson, Christina Schlitt, demonstrated colonial cooking, food preparation and preservation techniques in the on-site colonial kitchen. Working cider press and food tasting was available to visitors.



Dave Thompson, bought along his band **East Bound Freight**. Playing a variety of traditional Blue grass tunes, they kept the crowd entertained.

Dave Laby, demonstrated and spoke about Colonial Textiles, in the Blydenburgh house

Many bought SCAA Books and DVD's, which were for sale and are also available from our Web site SCAA-NY.ORG.



Douglas DeRenzo, Director oversaw the setup and running of the Festival.

Alan Drost, Suffolk County Parks Department staff and Blydenburgh House caretaker was on hand to give tours of the 1821 Blydenburgh House, and shared his knowledge of its history.

Special thanks to Legislator Leslie Kennedy and her husband who came by to visit and support SCAA and the vendors, taking pictures with the kids. "It was a fabulous event, well done!!!" she said.

A big thanks to Richard Martin, Director of Suffolk County Historic Services. Mr. Martin's Department manages over 200 historic structures - Blydenburgh House among them. Thank you for continued support of Suffolk County Archaeological Association allowing us to continue educating students and the public with our Colonial Programs.

Many thanks also to Erick Crater, Assistant Director Historic Services, Patricia Ladowski, contracts examiner Suffolk County Government.

David Aranow, DA Printworks, West Babylon and vendors - A Thousand Wishes, Taninni's ice cream, Crafted by the Shore, Exotic Bowls, D's Sweets N Treats, Pampered Chef, Meahs Boutique, Color Street, Michael's Carpentry, Avon, Gollini Jewelry, I'll Make It Personal, Tedmade Woodwork, Jane's Jewelry, Have Some Fun, Carribean Love, Grillin Villin, Abbys Doodles Cups & Crafts, and all others - Thank you. Marc Proferes brought along his fellow musicians **Joe Spina and The Miles Road Band** to rock the crowd with his songs.



News from The Guardian - Dalya Alberge, 11/23/2021

When a series of deep pits were discovered near the world heritage site of Stonehenge last year, archaeologists excitedly described it as the largest prehistoric structure ever found in Britain – only for some colleagues to dismiss the pits as mere natural features.

Now scientific tests have proved that those gaping pits, each aligned to form a circle spanning 1.2 miles (2km) in diameter, were definitely human-made, dug into the sacred landscape almost 4,500 years ago.

The structure appears to have been a boundary guiding people to a sacred area, because Durrington Walls, one of Britain's largest henge monuments, is located precisely at its centre. The site is 1.9 miles north-east of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, near Amesbury in Wiltshire.

Prof. Vincent Gaffney, of Bradford University, an archaeologist who headed the team that made the discovery, said science had proved that this was indeed a huge neolithic monument. "Some of



the debate about the discovery and Stonehenge seemed bonkers to me,” he said.

Soon after the discovery was announced in June 2020, one doubting archaeologist referred to the pits as “blobs on the ground” and said linking them to Stonehenge was “entirely hypothetical”. Another argued that archaeologists who had previously looked at some of the pits had suggested they were natural hollows, and that they could “be trusted to recognize a natural feature when they encounter one”. The arguments shocked Gaffney, who recalled one archaeologist suggesting his team should have had a geologist on site to recognize natural features. In fact, he said, they had two.

While part of the circle has not survived, owing to modern development, Gaffney said the latest fieldwork involved scientific analysis of nine of the pits. “We’ve now looked at nearly half of them and they’re all the same. So effectively this really does say this is one enormous structure. It may have evolved from a natural feature, but we haven’t located that. So it’s the largest prehistoric structure found in Britain.”

Each pit is about 10 metres across and 5 metres deep, and science supports the theory that the neolithic people who constructed Stonehenge also dug this monument.

The previously unknown subterranean ring is 20 times bigger than Stonehenge. It adds to the evidence that early inhabitants of Britain, mainly farming communities, had developed a way to count, tracking hundreds of paces to measure out the pits. It gives new insights into the complexity of the monumental structures in this landscape. While Stonehenge was positioned in relation to the solstices, the boundary of pits may have had cosmological significance.

Specialists in remote sensing technology that can search below ground have now investigated ancient features in the landscape that traditional archaeology could never detect. They can pinpoint where the ground has been disturbed, even after thousands of years. The cutting-edge technology includes optically stimulated luminescence (OSL), which can date the last time that sediment was exposed to daylight.

The tests were conducted by Dr Tim Kinnaird, of the school of earth and environmental sciences at the University of St Andrews, who said: “These proved beyond doubt that the pits date to around 2400BC.”

He spoke of the “exciting” findings, including “the remarkable consistency across the cores, the identification of multiple and distinct fills, the suggestion that the pits were infilled at a similar time.” Detailed analytical work in the laboratory further confirmed that “these were not natural features”. He added: “It’s confirmed that the [pits] are all very similar, which is fascinating.” If these were natural features such as sinkholes, they would be different sizes.

Gaffney, who has studied Stonehenge for 20 years, said: “There’s a real revolution in dating technology happening with OSL. You date the sediments directly. Traditional dating relies on us finding a bit of bone or charcoal and then we date that. We don’t date the soil. OSL does that.” The data showed that the pits were being used from the late neolithic until the middle bronze age, after which they were left to silt, he said. “So these things are being maintained beyond the monumental phases of Stonehenge.” (Was aired on Channel 5 titled “Stonehenge: New Revelation”)

Delaware River, Gloucester County- 1777 Battle of Red Bank

The remains of a dozen Revolutionary War soldiers who were killed in battle two centuries ago have been uncovered in a mass grave in New Jersey, scientists and officials said Tuesday.

Researchers believe they have located the remains of as many as 12 Hessian soldiers — German troops hired by the British — in a field at Red Bank Battlefield Park along the Delaware River in Gloucester County.



The remains were only discovered after a human femur was found back in June during a routine public archaeology dig at the site of the 1777 Battle of Red Bank.

Further excavation uncovered even more skeletal remains, as well as pewter and brass buttons and a King George III gold guinea, which would have been a soldier’s monthly pay.

Officials believe the Hessian soldiers were among the roughly 377 troops killed by Colonial forces during the battle 245 years ago. Fourteen American soldiers were killed in that battle, according to historians.



“Based on everything we’ve found and the context of what we’ve found, these appear to be Hessians,” Wade Catts, principal archaeologist for South River Heritage Consulting of Delaware, said.

Forensic anthropologists with the New Jersey State Police will extract DNA from the bones and teeth in a bid to try and identify the remains — and find their descendants, officials said. “We’re hoping that eventually, perhaps, we can find some of these individuals,” Rowan University public historian Jennifer Janofsky said. “If we can extract their stories, and if we can tell their stories,

it lets us put a name to a face. And that, to me, is a very powerful moment in public history.”
(New York Post)

Two Mounds in Louisiana State University

Heritage Daily - August 22, 2022

Two mounds (earthen) of approximately 20 feet in height, found on the campus of Louisiana State University (LSU) have been dated to around 11,300 years ago.

Mound B. The older of the two was abandoned around 8,200 years ago. This coincides with a cooling period in the Northern Hemisphere. Temperatures dropped, on average, by 35 degrees F. This cooling period lasted about 160 years.

Mound A. Was built approximate 7,500 years ago just North of Mound B.

“According to the new analyses, the indigenous people reconstructed the first mound during contraction of Mound A, both being completed around 6,000 years ago.

Professor Emeritus Brooks Ellwood, of the Department of Geology and geophysics at LSU states, “There is nothing known that is man-made and this old still in existence today in North America, except the mounds.”

According to Geoffrey Clayton - LSU, Astronomer and Study co-author, the mounds are aligned along an azimuth that is about 8.5 degrees east of true north, which aligns with Arcturus (red giant star) 6,000 years ago or so. Arcturus would rise 8.5 degrees east of north thereby aligning it with the tops of both mounds.



LSU Campus Mound

The mounds were built thousands of years ago on a spot overlooking the flood plain of the Mississippi River in what is now Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the site of Louisiana State University. The northern mound consists of hard clay dirt; the southern mound is more porous. The scholarly consensus is that they were used for "ceremonial and marking point purposes," rather than for burial. They are part of a larger, statewide system of mounds.

They were first dated in 1982. In 2009, LSU professor Brooks Ellwood took core samples that revealed a layer of charcoal, possibly from a pit barbecue or a cremation. Additional excavation work was done in 2011, 2012, and 2018. Based on

his analysis of the material found within the mounds, Ellwood conjectures that they contain cremated human remains and are substantially older than the existing consensus, as much as 11,300 years old.- LSU

Intact' Bomb From Civil War Uncovered During Archeological Survey - Catherine Ferris on 3/4/2022

A group of archeologists was out surveying a new hiking trail in Cobb County, Georgia when they uncovered an unexploded bomb from the Civil War. According to a Facebook post shared by the Southeast Archeological Center, a team was out conducting a metal detecting survey for a hiking trail at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park when they found the explosive on the last day of their survey.



The park, per the National Park Service, is a preserved battlefield that stretches nearly 3,000 acres. The similarly named battle was fought during Union General William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign and resulted in approximately 4,000 Union and Confederate deaths.

A group of archeologists uncovered an unexploded bomb from the Civil War while conducting a survey in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park in Georgia. The bomb was removed by the Cobb County Police Dept's bomb squad.- Alessia Penny/ Istock

Books

“The Battle for New York” by Barnet Schecter. (The City at the Heart of the American Revolution)

“The Shoemaker and the Tea party: Memory and the American Revolution” by Alfred F. Young.

“A Mohawk Memoir from the War of 1812" by Carl Benn, PhD.

The Archaeology of Masbeth, Long Island, New York and Vicinity” by Stanley H. Wisniewski and Ralph Solecki
Researches and transactions of the New York State Archaeological Assoc., Vol. XVIII, No. 1 (Available through NYSAA, send check to NYSAA - Bill Engelbrecht, 16 Atlantic Ave., Buffalo, NY. 14222. \$10. For NYSAA members, \$15. Non-members, plus \$2.50 postage and handling.

“George Washingtons’ Secret Six” by Brian Kilmeade (about L.I. Cutpepper Spy Ring)

“Belonging to the Army” by Holly A. Mayer (about the various civilian followers of army units)

“The Whelk Site:An Exposed Oyster Midden” in Northport Bay, Long Island, New York. Article published in the Archaeological Society of Connecticut Bulletin (2020:2-14). (It features the only example of Shantok Cove incised pottery ever found on Long Island.)

Share your stories about Long Island History and Archaeology - send articles to SCAA, PO Box 532, Wading River, NY 11792 or email SCArchaeology@gmail.com

Find something interesting on a hike or in your yard? Send photos/descriptions to: SCAA, PO Box 532, Wading River, NY 11792 or email SCArchaeology@gmail.com.

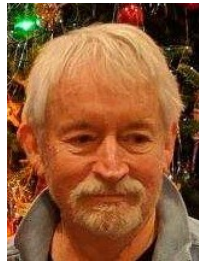
Obituaries

John Vetter (1943-2021) died June 16, 2021 at Glover, Vermont. He was the former chair of anthropology at Adelphi University and taught both archaeology and anthropology. In the late 1970s, he began to work as a consultant to the Environmental Protection agency providing guidance on historic preservation and archaeological resources. He retired in 2014. He worked on the Gowanus Superfund site and also tested and excavated the Leeds Pond site in Plandome Manor, as well as the Hallock Pond site in Riverhead, Suffolk County.



He received a BS in mathematics from the University of Michigan and a MA from New York University in archaeology. In addition, John skydived and collected military vehicles. His wide range of experience ranged from analyzing prehistoric historic archaeological resources. He was a teacher, a mentor and above all an archaeologist.

Herbert Mills (1941-2021) died August 19, 2021. He attended Vanderbilt University in 1962 and continued on to obtain his MS in geology from North Carolina State University. He was the Museum Curator of Geology and Director of the Nassau County Museums and Preserves for 40 years. He worked at the Wading River site with Ronald Wyatt and the Cedar Creek Site in Seaford. He shared his knowledge widely with the archaeological community and was an absolute wealth of data and information. His contributions will always be felt within the Nassau County Museum system. He published on local geological issues including; Borders and the 2 Till Problem on Long Island, The Morphology and Stratigraphy of the Jericho Moraine, Nassau County, NY and Ice-Shove Deformation and Glacial Stratigraphy of Port Washington, Long Island, New York



Daniel H. Kaplan (1943-2019)



Dan was someone who was totally dedicated to his job. He was a poet, a punster, a stock investor, groundskeeper, problem solver, and most importantly an archaeologist. He started at Garvies Point Museum in the late 1960's. He might be best known for recovering the

Massapequa Lake Blade Cache back in 1970. Having to recover these jasper blades nearly 8 feet down after a drainage pipe had been laid adjacent to them was no easy feat – hearing his talk and seeing the slides of the dig proved his dedication to his occupation. He had previously worked in Missouri before coming to Nassau County and graduated from the University of Missouri with a Master's in anthropological archaeology.

During his tenure at Garvies Point as facility supervisor, Dan worked on many archaeological sites including Wading River, Stony Brook Harbor, Tick Hollow, Wolver Hollow (historic), Robbins Island, and the Merrick Ocean site. While he was primarily a prehistorian, his interests were far. Dan also served the SCAA in several board positions through time. As a result of the success of SCAA and the lack of a comparable group in Nassau, in 1979 Dan founded the Nassau County Archaeological Association. He was its President and published its newsletter for several years. Eventually the NCAA merged back into the SCAA. In March 1982, Dan compiled *A Bibliography on the Archaeology and Ethnography of Coastal New York*. An updated version was published inhouse in November 1986.

- Gary Hammond

Publications of Suffolk County Archaeological Association

Readings in Long Island Archaeology & Ethnohistory

All volumes are \$30. + \$5. Shipping, except Vol. III, 2d ed., which is \$50. + \$8. Shipping, both plus sales tax in N.Y. State for individuals. Vol. I is out of print. Bulk pricing is available.

- I *Early Paper in Long Island Archaeology*
- II *The Coastal Archaeology Reader*
- III *History & Archaeology of the Montauk, 2d ed.*
- IV *Languages & Lore of the Long Island Indians, 2d ed.*
- V *The Second Coastal Archaeology Reader*
- VI *The Shinnecock Indians: A Culture History*
- VII *The Historical Archaeology of L.I.: Part 1 - The Sites*
- VIII *The Native Forts of L.I. Sound*
- DVD - *The Sugar Connection: Sylvester Manor, Gardiners Island Manor, Fishers Island Manor, Manor of St. George, Smithtown Manor, Lloyd Manor, Manors of Islip Town - \$100. Per set, incl. tax and shipping; single DVD \$30 inc. tax & shipping.*

Student Series (Including shipping)

- Booklet: *A Way of Life: Prehistoric Natives of L.I.* \$10.
- Study Pictures: *Coastal Native Americans* \$10.
- Wall Chart: *Native Technology (26x39"-3 colors)* \$14.
- Map: *Native Long Island (11x17"-2 colors)* \$ 5.

Past newsletters available on our web site

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Membership in SCAA includes 3 Newsletters per year and a 10% reduction in workshop and publication costs. All contributions are tax deductible.	
Student (to 18)	\$15.
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Contributing	100.
Life Member	400.
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Programs of the S.C. Archaeological Association have been funded in part by public monies from the New York State Council of the Arts - Decentralization, the Suffolk County Office of Cultural Affairs, The Phillips Foundation, The Gerry Charitable Trust, JP Morgan Chase, RDL Gardiner Foundation, Virginia Barath, Dr. Gaynell Stone, Harriet Gamber, Margaret and Stanley Wisniewski, and County and State Legislators, especially Steve Englebright. Douglas DeRenzo, President; Dave Thompson, Vice-President; Diane Fish, Corresponding Secretary, Deanna Nelson, Recording Sec., Laurie Billadello, Archaeology Consultant; Randi Vogt, Treasurer.